

NO. 30.

ercial depots be established outside New Orleans.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

WANTED, at this office, wheat and corn, in payment of subscriptions to the Press.

FAST DAY.—To-day (Friday) is appointed for the National Fast, by President Davis. Gov. Clark has also issued his proclamation, setting apart the same day as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Crutchfield, of the Petersburg Express, on Monday. Mr. Crutchfield is apparently enjoying good health, and we were pleased to learn that the Express is also in a flourishing condition, and growing in popular favor.

We have given all the particulars received of the capture of Port Royal. This place is about twenty miles from Savannah, and fifty miles from Charleston.

The State Convention will meet next Monday, the 18th, instead of on the 15th, as stated last week.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—It seems the people of North Carolina took very little interest in the late elections, as a very meagre vote was polled as far as heard from.

In this District, Mr. McLean is elected, but we believe that if a full vote had been cast, a different result would have been arrived at.

[From the Greenborough Patriot.]
OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE 6TH DISTRICT.
We subjoin the official vote for Congress in this District:

	McLean.	Dick.
Forsyth,	581	446
Stokes,	497	144
Rockingham,	824	315
Caswell,	403	267
Person,	254	195
Alamance,	260	348
Guilford,	351	697
	3120	2412
	2412	
McLean's maj.	708	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.
The elections held in this State last week for ten members to the Confederate Congress, has resulted as far as heard from, as follows:

1st District, W. N. H. Smith.
2nd, " R. R. Bridgers.
3rd, " Owen R. Kennan.
4th, " Thomas D. McDowell.
5th, " A. H. Arrington.
6th, " James R. McLean.
7th, " Wm. Lander.
8th, " B. S. Gaither.
9th, "
10th, "

From the 7th District we hear verbally that the contest is close between Messrs. Waddell, Ashe, and Christian. From the 10th it is verbally reported that A. T. Davidson has beaten Wm. H. Thomas.

THE ELECTION IN FORSYTH.—A correspondent of the State Journal, writing from Winston, giving the result of the late election, says: "Pretty well. Lay on—give them fits, and all will be right after a while." And concludes, "We have some hard cases up here."

Upon what the sapient correspondent of the Journal predicates his "pretty well," we cannot divine, when Mr. McLean only received some 581, out of 2,443 votes polled in the gubernatorial election, in 1860—not one third. Mr. McLean and his party are therefore in the minority in Forsyth.

SUICIDES.—John Houston, a very respectable citizen of Guilford County, committed suicide. The deceased had labored for several weeks under a troubled state of mind in regard to his religious condition.

John W. Moore, Esq., from the neighborhood of Charlotte, hung himself on Friday morning. Supposed cause, pecuniary trouble, having involved himself by going another man's security.

A private letter from Wilkesboro' states that Capt. Rose, with a company of Volunteers from Alleghany, the 4th from that county, passed through that place, on the 8th inst., on route for High Point, via Statesville.

Abbury Dickens, for 25 years Secretary of the Senate of the United States, died in Washington City on the 23d ult., aged about 90 years. He was a native of North Carolina.

Intelligence from Washington states that the Canal is broken so extensively as to be irreparable until Spring, and with the Potomac blocked and the railways interrupted there has been a heavy advance in provisions, fuel, &c. Coal is now worth \$20 per ton; wood \$12 per cord, and other things in proportion.

SPECULATION.—Speculation being the order of the day, every body seems to be endeavoring to "make the most" of what he has for market. As we remarked last week, the country is full of bread and meat, and he who refuses to take a fair price for his grain or pork, now, may fare worse in the end. For it is very probable that the immense quantity of grain and bacon now stored up in the North Western States, will find its way South ere long, despite of blockades or any other impediment. We learn that the unusually large quantities of provisions in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are now seeking a speedy market, and at low rates, and the probability is, will find a market in the South. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that provisions will not be higher than they now are, and a decline may shortly take place.

The Mobile Register says: "It is reasonable to come to this conclusion, as may be readily demonstrated. In the first place the convulsion of trade caused by the first shock of war is abating, and our domestic commerce, the only commerce we have, is falling easily into the new channels created. These causes will soon bring down transactions to a general and legitimate level of fair trade throughout the country."

The husbandman has been blest with an abundant harvest; hogs are very numerous in this section of the country, and with plenty of grain to fatten them, why should pork bring an extravagant price?—It is confidently stated that Tennessee alone will contain bacon enough to bring down prices every where, to say nothing of the pork crop of other States. Besides vast herds of Texas and other cattle are being slaughtered, and the supply of beef will lessen the army demand for bacon.

We throw out these hints to our farmers, from pure and disinterested motives; trusting they may be received in the proper spirit.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

The Government has bought the old Salisbury Factory and is now preparing to fit it up to accommodate some thousand or more of the Yankees who are encumbering the tobacco factories of Richmond. Our citizens don't much like the idea of such an accession to their population, nevertheless they have fully assented to their part of the hardships and disagreeables of the war, so bring them along. We will do the best we can with them.—*Watchman.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Further Contributions RECEIVED BY E. A. VOGLER.

Mrs. F. R. Holland, 3 Scarfs; Mrs. Philip Barrow, 2 scarfs; Eli Sides, 2 pr wool socks.

For Special Purposes.

Wm. Hinchshaw, 2 flannel shirts, 1 shawl, 1 pr boots; Mrs. J. N. Blum, 2 scarfs, 3 pr wool socks; John Keller, 1 pr boots; Mrs. Swain, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, Miss Anna Lineback, 1 pr pants, 2 shirts 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs. D. Clewell, 1 pkg. clothing; Mrs. Sussdorff, 1 pkg. clothing, 1 pr boots; Geo. W. Wilson, 1 coat; Mrs. B. Beeson, 1 comfort, 1 pillow, 1 pr gloves, 2 towels, 1 pr socks; Mrs. P. Walker, 5 pr socks; Mrs. Clinton Ingram, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 1 pr gloves; Wm. Barrow, 2 overcoats; P. A. Wilson, 2 pkgs. clothing; Levin Hine, 2 pkgs. clothing; Mrs. Benzine, 2 pkgs. clothing; Mrs. Bruner, 1 pkg. clothing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, somewhere near Davidson College, on Thursday. The passenger train came in collision with some loaded platform cars which were standing on the track. The conductor, Mr. Faulkner, had one leg smashed so badly that amputation was necessary, and a Mr. McNeely, a passenger, who was standing on the platform, was so seriously injured that he died soon after the accident occurred. No one else was injured.

NO QUARTER TO BE SHOWN THE ENEMY.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 11.—The report has been current here for the past day or two, that black flags have been hoisted at Savannah, Charleston, and other places on the coast, which indicates that "No quarter will be given to invaders, and no quarter will be asked."—*Dispatch.*

TREASURY NOTES.—The Standard says that Treasurer Courts has commenced the issue of \$1 and \$2 notes, and will soon issue those under a dollar. "They are not very handsomely gotten up, but they will do better than anything we have seen. They are printed on the back of the bank bills of the Bank of the State, which were never filled up, and are so arranged as to prevent the possibility of being counterfeited."

We are glad to learn from an undoubted source, that Gov. Clark has countermanded the order by which the entire militia of certain counties was required to rendezvous at points distant from their homes. The order for the militia to turn out seems to have been given from patriotic and worthy motives, but was the result of a misunderstanding. No one is to blame, we learn. Gov. Clark, we understand, accords with us in opinion, that the entire militia of a county ought not to be called off at once from their homes.—*Standard.*

THE SANTA ROSA AFFAIR.—The Northern papers publish the official report of Col. Brown, commanding at Fort Pickens, in which he states the Federal loss at 14 killed, 29 wounded, and 24 missing.

Fremont is at Springfield, with forty thousand men—a great fight impending.

The Federal Government has information that the English Government has agents all along the Southern coast buying all ship timber, and measures have been taken to put a stop to it immediately.

FOR THE PRESS.

Tax on Land.

Messrs. Editors: In some of the Raleigh papers I see it stated that the assessors of the War Tax in Wake County, previous to making the assessments, held a meeting in Raleigh, and adopted as a general rule in fixing the value of land, that twenty-five per cent. should be deducted from the valuation placed on land previous to the war, on account of its depreciation since in value. I think this is right; for the Confederate Tax Law requires the assessors to list all property, including land, at what was its value on the first day of October, 1861. This is right. As a general thing all property has depreciated in value since the war began.

This would also in some degree equalize the taxes on land and slaves; the latter of which, some of the tax assessors in this county have listed at only about one-half the price which slaves were valued at before the war, I do not complain at; but land has likewise done the same, but perhaps not to so great an extent, but certainly at least one-fourth in value. Therefore equal justice to all requires that land should be listed at its depreciated value.

There may be exceptions, as in case of cotton and woolen factories and tanneries, &c., which have increased in value since the war, on account of the increased demand for their manufactured articles; but, as a general rule, the lands of the farmer and dwelling houses and lots have depreciated at least 25 per cent. in value, as the sales which have been made since the war will show. And, as a tax payer, I would respectfully suggest, that the tax assessors of this county should meet together before they return their lists, and adopt a fair and proper valuation for the depreciated value of land which may be just towards the land owners of Forsyth County, as well as those in other sections of the State.

A TAX PAYER.

The retaking of Hatteras, noticed in our last, as a rumor, turns out to have been a false rumor, as will be seen from the annexed article which we copy from the Standard:

EXPEDITION TO HATTERAS.

The particulars of Col. Singletary's expedition to Hatteras alluded to in our last, are given in the last Newbern Progress from the Colonel's pen. Our space forbids our copying the entire article, and our readers must be content with a synopsis.

As we stated in our last, the expedition was undertaken with the view of reconnoitering Hatteras, and, if, as we supposed, the fleet had been seriously damaged by the storm and the troops in a condition to be attacked, the attack was to be made. The expedition left Newbern early on Monday morning the 4th inst., with two or more vessels and about 400 troops, commanded by Col. Singletary. His design was communicated to Gen. Hill on Sunday afternoon, who, it is said, expressed his disapprobation of an attack upon Hatteras without fuller information, and thought it required great caution. Col. S. assured the General he should be cautious, but made no formal application for his consent to leave, thinking it unnecessary. The expedition arrived at Beacon Island the same afternoon, at 8 o'clock. A reconnoitering party was sent out that night, who ascertained that Fort Hatteras had not been much injured, and the idea of a demonstration against it was given up. On Tuesday the Colonel discovered an armed steamer ashore on a shoal beyond Ocracoke bar, making signals, and supposing it to be the enemy opened fire on her. She ran up the French flag, when the Colonel sent a boat to make inquiry, who reported that it was the French Corvette "Prony," Capt. DeFontaines, bound from Charleston to New York. After much labor and risk Col. Singletary succeeded with the aid of Com. Lynch in rescuing the entire crew consisting of 140 persons, part of whom were first brought to Newbern, but who were all subsequently taken by Com. Lynch, to Norfolk. The Frenchmen express the highest gratitude to Col. Singletary and Com. Lynch for their rescue, and condemn the Yankees in strong terms whose steamers came near and ascertained their condition but afforded them no relief. Col. Singletary's troops were sent back to Newbern on Tuesday, and he remained to get off his vessel and to rescue the Frenchmen. While at Beacon Island, the Colonel received intelligence of his arrest by Gen. Hill. He has returned to his camp near Newbern, and awaits we presume an investigation.

Whatever may be thought of the informality of Col. Singletary's course in attempting an expedition of that character without orders from his superior officer, no one can call in question his praiseworthy and gallant conduct in rescuing the French crew from a watery grave. Obedience to orders, however, is as requisite in officers as in soldiers, and those who require obedience even to punctilio, cannot justly complain if they are held up to the same rule by their superiors.

CONFEDERATE TAX.

One of our subscribers has written to us to know if it is true that the Confederate war tax is to be paid in gold and silver. We have examined the act carefully, and find no such provision in it. The act simply provides that on the first day of May next the collectors shall proceed to collect the tax. We presume that Treasury notes of the Confederate State, which will be abundant by that time, and the notes of sound, or of the soundest banks will be received by the government. We agree with our correspondent that it would be impossible to collect the tax in gold and silver.

The impression referred to by our correspondent has doubtless been caused by a misapprehension of the 24th section of the act, which provides that any State may avoid the tax collector, and save ten per centum on the amount assessed and due from the State, by paying through its own Treasurer, in treasury notes, or in specie, on or before the first day of April next, the amount assessed as aforesaid.

Standard.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THURSDAY MORNING'S MAIL.

FROM THE WEST.

Latest dates from Nashville, Tenn., of Nov. 12, state that five Railroad bridges were burnt in East Tennessee, on Friday night last by the Union men. Two of them were on the Georgia State Road, over the Chicomagua Creek; one on E. T. and Georgia Railroad over the Hiwassee River. Two of the bridges on the E. T. and Virginia Railways were destroyed, one over Lick Creek, and the other over the Holston River. The guard at Lick Creek were unarmed and overwhelmed and were tied and carried away. Three men have since been arrested, whom the guard identified.

Great excitement prevails in that section of country. Later accounts state that the bridges over Chicomagua Creek were burned by discharged hands, and not by the Unionists.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.
Reliable intelligence received state that several bridges on the Railway from Atlanta to Chattanooga; also, on Railway through East Tennessee, have been burnt—evidently premeditated movement.

The telegraph wires on those routes have been removed at several points. The Lynchburg Bridge, about two hundred feet span, on the East Tennessee Railway, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burnt about 4 o'clock this morning, by Unionists. A half mile of the track is also destroyed. It is reported that several other Bridges have been burnt on the road South of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires having been destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage.

A skirmish occurred on Sunday night about 15 miles from Bristol on the East Tennessee Railway, between a party of Confederate Scouts and Unionists. Two of the latter were killed and nine taken prisoners. The Unionists are said to be at two points, both numbering about 900 men with a prospect of being reinforced to 3,000.

Rather stirring and exciting times are expected in that neighborhood.

From Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 4.

A Federal steamer threw 140 shells into Urbana, Middlesex county, on Friday last, seriously damaging the Church and dwellings. The Confederates killed 2 Federals and wounded several spies who were abducting slaves.

In Richmond on Thursday, Col. Cochran, 3 Captains and 10 Lieutenants, of the Federal prisoners, were chosen by lot to be hung in place of Baker and the crew of the Savannah convicted of piracy. Mr. Ely drew for Corcoran now in Charleston.

From Kentucky.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 7.

A fight began at 11 o'clock on yesterday at Belmont, opposite to Columbus, and lasted until five o'clock in the afternoon.—Gen. Pillow, with Tappan's, Wright's, Pickett's and Russell's Regiments, numbering 2,500 men, were attacked by 8,000 Federal troops under Gen. Grant, McClelland and Huford. Until one o'clock there were many alternations of successes and reverses.—Our forces were then reinforced by Walker's Cavalry and Mack's Regiments, when Gen. Pillow ordered a flank movement, which was made and supported by Smith and Wright's Regiments, under the immediate command of Gen. Polk. The enemy fled and were pursued to their gunboats. It was a complete rout. The roads were filled for seven miles with the dead and wounded, with guns, ammunition, knapsacks, &c., &c. The gunboats were attacked by our sharpshooters, their cables cut, and the Federals made a precipitate embarkation.

Watson's battery, under Hantzoven, is immortalized. It was captured after a furious defence, and subsequently re-taken by our troops.

Our loss is heavy, but much less than that of the Federals. We have ninety prisoners. The enemy's loss is from 400 to 500. We re-captured nearly all our men who had been taken prisoners.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 8.

The Memphis Appeal issued an Extra today containing full accounts of a bloody and hard fought battle near Columbus, on the 7th inst.

General Pillow's Brigade, 2,500 strong, composed of Tappan's Arkansas regiment, Freeman's, Wright's and Pickett's Tennessee regiments, encountered the enemy on the Missoni side of the river, opposite Columbus, at an early hour in the morning 7,000 strong, under the command of Gen. McClelland assisted by Gen. Bowlin.

Pillow's Brigade fought gallantly until their ammunition was exhausted. We were then overwhelmed and retreated back to the river with heavy loss. The Confederates made a stand at the river and fought with their bayonets.

Capt. Watson's battery was lost in the retreat temporarily. At this critical moment, Gen. Cheatham's brigade, composed of Smith's and Russell's Tennessee regiments and Col. Mack's Louisiana regiment, assisted by Gen. Polk's and Blythe's Mississippi regiment, arrived and carried the fortunes of the day, retaking Watson's battery and routing the enemy, pursuing them seven miles to their boats, when their route ended in ignominious flight.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.

The appeal correspondent says Gen. Grant has sent a flag of Truce to Columbus to exchange prisoners.

Gen. Polk refused to exchange owing to the insulting nature of the proposal. The bearer of the flag acknowledges a loss of 800.

We captured 200 prisoners. They captured 26, mostly sick.

The Federal Gun Boats are badly damaged by our batteries.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

From the Coast of South Carolina.

The following dispatches are from the Charleston papers of Friday:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7, 4, p. m.—Passengers on the steamer St. Marys just arrived here from Hilton Head by the inland passage, report that the enemy's fleet attempted to pass the batteries at Port Royal at 24 o'clock this morning. Seven of the largest steamers succeeded in doing so in a few minutes, and reached a point in the bay out of reach of the batteries. The firing from the batteries was continuous and heavy. From the position occupied by the St. Marys it was impossible to see whether any of the fleet returned the fire of the batteries as they passed. It is the general opinion that they did not fire a gun. A large steamer, supposed to be the first one that ran the gauntlet of the batteries, chased and fired a shot at the Confederate steamer Savannah, Commodore Tatnall, which escaped into the creek. The St. Marys left for Savannah at 10 o'clock. It was impossible at that time to get any information with regard to the extent of the casualties. Col. Stiles' Georgia regiment arrived at Hilton Head, five miles distant from the batteries, just as the firing began. They left for the scene of action at double quick. A Yankee steamer of extraordinary speed tried to intercept the Confederate steamer Savannah, but ran aground while making a short cut over a shoal place and did not succeed in rounding the point toward which she was making. Forty-one vessels were in sight at 4 o'clock, a m., a steamer of which were transports, the rest all steamers. Col. DeSassure's regiment, nine hundred strong, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Summerville, S. C. The steamer St. Marys passed the steamer Gen. Clinch, at 10 o'clock, having on board Gen. Ripley and staff, bound for Port Royal.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7, 7 p. m.—The steamer Savannah arrived here about 6 p. m., having been struck three times, but sustaining no serious injury. She reports that 15 vessels had passed the batteries at Port Royal up to 12 o'clock. Walker's battery is doing good work.

Several of the Yankee fleet have been crippled. General Tatnall, with the marines, munitions and stores from the steamer Savannah, landed at Hilton Head, and went to Port Walker to participate in the action. A dispatch dated 3 p. m., states that twelve of our men were wounded at that battery. A large steamer, supposed to be the Roanoke or the Wabash, was crippled, and towed to the batteries—firing broadsides into Port Walker and Bay Point while passing.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.—Commodore Tatnall, after a gallant engagement with the advance vessels of the enemy's fleet, transferred his marines and ammunition to the land batteries, and sent his steamer, the Savannah, up to the city for repairs, having received three shot.

The Savannah left the vicinity of the batteries at 2 o'clock, and reports that the engagement of our batteries with the enemy was still progressing, not more than 7 of the war steamers having succeeded in getting in the harbor. Water communication with Charleston has been cut off by the blockade of Skull Creek. Reinforcements both from Georgia and South Carolina, are now hurrying to the scene of action.

HENDERSONVILLE, Nov. 7, 9 p. m.—The practice of our artillery at Hilton Head has been very bad, hence the successful passage of seven of the enemy's men of war. The transports are still outside.—The loss on our side has, thus far, been slight, and our troops are in good heart. The firing of the Yankee vessels was very accurate. Hilton Head and not Bay Point, as first reported, received the brunt of the enemy's attack. Our failure to sink any of the vessels which passed our batteries is owing to the poor practice of our artillery.

BEAUFORT, Nov. 7, 5 p. m. (via Pocomaligo). The enemy's ships which have passed our batteries, can be distinctly seen from Beaufort. Forts Walker and Beaufort are still firing. The enemy has lost one gunboat, which was burned. Shells can be seen from her bursting in the woods. Our lines of communication are completely cut off, unless more troops are sent here, with artillery and Cavalry. Four ships are now in sight, over the land and up as far as Skull Creek.

There is reason to believe that the enemy are now making preparations to land a large force at Hilton Head, either to-night or to-morrow morning.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—The steamer Sampson has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded, who were engaged in the battle yesterday.—The Sampson was between Port Walker and Bay Point, and reports fifteen vessels outside.

Five hundred men were at Port Walker and 1,800 outside, on Hilton Head Island. The steamship Minnesota was the first to enter the harbor, followed rapidly by others, when the Port was attacked on three sides. After the second round from the fleet, the principal gun on our battery was disabled.

The engagement lasted five hours, during which time all the guns on the fort were dismounted, except two, when the place being no longer tenable, they were dismantled.

Arrangements have been made to blow up the magazine when the enemy enters. The total loss of the Confederates is about one hundred.

From Pocomaligo, S. C.

The Batteries Silenced—Port Royal and Broad River in possession of the enemy—Beaufort abandoned.

POCOMALIGO, S. C., Nov. 8.
The Bay Point and Hilton Head batteries have been abandoned. The enemy have possession of Port Royal and Broad River. Everybody had left Beaufort. It is presumed the enemy will effect a landing at Beaufort to day or some point near by.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

Safe withdrawal of our forces—General Drayton at Bluffton—Gen. Dumont landed at Port Royal Ferry—Necessity for Vigilance.

POCOMALIGO, Nov. 8.

Gen. Drayton and his command retreated from Port Walker to two steamers by Pope's Ferry, safely, and are now at Bluffton. The casualties reported are from thirty to forty killed and wounded.

Gen. Dumont retreated with his command from Bay Point, via Lady's Island and Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. This morning Capt. Hamilton took off a company at Swiss Point, and landed with that and his own company at Port Royal, where they are now at Pocomaligo, probably will not be burned.

A great amount of Cotton on the Island will fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been determined to burn Bluffton if attacked. The great points of danger are to the railroad at Pocomaligo, Charleston and Savannah.

WILMINGTON.

—Bacon 22 to 24, hams 24 to 26. Rio Coffee 45 to 50. Corn 62 1/2. Flour 7 50 to 7 75 for Super. Lard 25. Molasses scarce at 60. Rice 3 to 3 1/2. Sugar 14 to 16 for brown, 16 to 18 for clarified. Salt 80 to 81 1/2. Tallow 12 1/2 to 15.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

The Port Royal Engagement.

In our afternoon edition of yesterday, we gave a brief and general account of the battle and evacuation of Port Walker on Port Royal sound. Further and authentic accounts show that it was one of the most terrific fights on record. Soldiers in the Crimean war there was nothing like it in the memorable sieges of that celebrated campaign. The fire from the fleet fell upon the devoted garrison like a storm of hail for five consecutive hours, and the ensuing worked terrible havoc among the guns of our battery. So rapid were the reports of the guns that it was difficult to distinguish between them. One continuous roar was kept up throughout the fight.

The battery on Hilton Head (Walker's) consisted of one 10-inch columbiad, one 8-inch ditto, one rifle cannon and seventeen twenty-four and thirty-two pounders. The fort is a common earth structure, but very strong of its kind; and the width of the bay, 21 miles, proved from the beginning that a fleet of such power was obliged to enter with an effort. The Bay Point battery, just opposite, on St. Helena Island, had 17 guns, and there was but little risk in swift steamers passing a mile and a quarter from each. The ships were disposed so as to direct their fire from three points. The achievement, in itself, is of little consequence, but it is important in that it gives the enemy a foothold on our coast and possession of one of our best harbors.

Our force in the battery while the fight was progressing amounted to about 220 men, the rest of the troops being disposed in the rear and within the distance of a mile. The greater portion of the loss occurred outside, from the bursting of shells, which were rained over a large district of territory. The German Artillery company from Charleston, who were on the fort, fought like tigers. Our men were ordered to retreat when their powder was nearly exhausted; the holding of the battery had become hopeless, and the enemy had it in their power to cut off their retreat.

They left in good order, followed by a shower of shells from the ships. Fortunately, a considerable number of steamers were lying in a deep creek that skirts the west side of the island, which enabled it, it is thought, our entire force to make safe their retreat. A portion landed at Bluffton and other points on the Carolina shore, and another the largest, was brought by Commodore Tatnall's fleet to Savannah.

Col. Werner, of the German Artillery, was in command of the fort. Gen. Drayton was also present throughout the fight, and Gen. Ripley arrived about 10 o'clock.

Com. Tatnall's fleet was present, aiding the fort to the full extent of its power, and all are loud in their praise of the intrepidity and daring of its heroic commander. Of his fleet the Lady Davis and the Huntress were cut off, and went on to Charleston.

Com. Tatnall, after his flag ship was crippled by a shell, retired to Skull creek, and landed his marines and powder to give aid to the fort, but before reaching it he discovered the United States flag flying on the hospital; he then retraced his steps to his steamer.

The garrison at Bay Point, commanded by Capt. Stephen Elliott, made good their escape, and at last accounts were engaged in throwing up a battery at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort.

Capt. Wm. Elliott's company, which garrisoned the work on Braddock's Point, south end of the island, retreated in small boats, and many of them, with their baggage, were picked up by the steamer Loosburg, from Savannah, and landed on the opposite shore. They burnt their stores and left their tents behind them.

CAROLINA ITEMS.

A number of families from South Carolina crossed the river yesterday and arrived in this city on route for the up country.

Messrs. Pope and Baynard, who reside on Hilton Head, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Lee and Capt. Hartstone were at Pocomaligo yesterday.

The citizens of Beaufort have all deserted the town—the men for the army and the rest for the interior.

It is reported that the federal fleet is moving up the

Notes of the War.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

The following letter from Gen. Scott was received by President Lincoln on Thursday afternoon, the 31st ult:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Oct. 31, 1861.

S. Cameron, Secretary of War:
Sir:—For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt to mount a horse, or walk more than a few paces at a time, and with much pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me of the approach of old age, and the necessities of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted beyond the usual span of men. It is such beyond the usual span of men. It is such beyond the usual span of men. It is such beyond the usual span of men.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

A SPECIAL CABINET MEETING—McCLELLAN TO BE LIEUT. GENERAL.

A special Cabinet meeting was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan, of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

LINCOLN'S LETTER—SYMPATHY FOR SCOTT'S CONDITION.

On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant General, Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowance.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has retired from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public service rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by paralytic rebellion.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

An alien enemy who recently left Norfolk gives the following gratifying information to the Philadelphia Bulletin:

At the Portsmouth Navy Yard the steamer Merrimack is being fitted out by the rebels, who hope much from her future achievements. She will carry a battery of twelve thirty-two pound iron cannon, and her bow will be armed with a steel plough, projecting six feet under water. The steamer is iron-clad throughout, and her decks are protected by a covering of railroad iron, in the form of an arch, which is hoped will be proof against shot and shell.

When the Merrimack is completed she will be run down towards Newport News, and will endeavor to sink some of the Federal vessels now guarding the exit from James river.

PARCHED CORN.

Let our rangers and others expecting duty with long marches, preserve and use the following which we take from the Iroquois N. C. Express:

Several years ago we travelled in a stage with the Hon. David Hubbard, of North Alabama, who served throughout the Seminole war, and with his unerring eye he followed information, which we publish for the benefit of those who may be about embarking in guerrilla warfare, and our soldiers generally, when provisions are scarce or cannot with convenience be transported in sufficient quantity. Mr. Hubbard said that he and others often went out scouting for several days at a time, taking a quart or more of parched corn, that he could conveniently carry in a belt made for that purpose, slung over the shoulder, (the weight was light) and, with his blanket and wherever else he could be found. That until this method of carrying was generally adopted by the troops, no progress could be made in exterminating the savages, which proved entirely successful. He stated that a quart of parched corn, with care, would sustain a soldier for a week, and not suffer much hunger. The corn they parched in the ashes of their camp fires.

COTTON SUPPLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Louisville Journal says there is scarcely a steamer reaching New York now without bringing cotton from England, on account of Eastern manufacturers. The New York World brought 1,800 bales last week, some of which was Surat, to be used for special manufacturing purposes as an experiment, but the bulk was American cotton reshipped. This unusual movement is due, of course, to a difference in price between the Liverpool and New York markets. Middling uplands, the great staple of the South, have been selling in Liverpool for some time past at four cents per pound less than in New York, the price being respectively 17 and 21 cents. Since then both markets have gone up one cent, but the relative proportion, which leaves a good margin even for shipment by steamer, remains the same.

The Yankee Fleet.

The National Intelligence of the 29th ult. (the day the fleet sailed) gives a long detail of the vessels, the troops, ammunition, supplies, &c., of the fleet fitted out with so much pomp and circumstance, and with so many vaunting of its intended conquests, "on a scale more vast than anything of the kind heretofore attempted on this continent." The names are given of 4 frigates, 5 sloops of war, 26 gun boats, 11 ferries, and 36 transports—82 in all, (all but 12 of them steamers,) armed with about 600 guns. On these vessels were "about 30,000 troops, half of them the best trained troops of the United States command." "Neither care Gen. McClellan's command." "Neither care Gen. McClellan's command."

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ral arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters, and the benefit to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every State beyond that which insurrection make unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. Beauregard's Letter.

RICHMOND, November 7.

The Whig of this morning publishes the following:

"Centreville, within hearing of the enemy's guns, November 3d, 1861.

To the Editors of the Whig:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my Report of the Battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do the publication without the knowledge or authority of the President, who is the sole judge when and what parts of a report from a Commanding officer should be made public.

I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department thinks proper and necessary for the success of our cause. Meanwhile I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting slanders and calumnies aimed at me.

Alas! on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers; let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance.

If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism (the highest Civic Virtue) and office seeking, (the lowest Civic occupation,) I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world.

I hope, for the sake of our cause and the country, to be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our National enemies, but I have nothing to ask of my country, Government, or my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged in.

I am not, and never expect nor desire to be, a candidate for any civic office within the gift of the people or the Executive. The aim of my ambition—after having cast my lot in the defence of our sacred cause, and assisted, to the best of my ability, in securing our rights and independence as a Nation, is to retire to private life, my means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Your most obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

For the People's Press.

Cheering Letters from the Army.

A minister of one of the S. C. Regiments writes me the following: "The tracts sent us through you have been distributed and read with profit. In this statement we are not left to conjecture, but have the testimony of the readers themselves, that these gospel messages have been blessed to their souls' good. In this work of supplying us with religious reading, as often as possible, in brief tracts, and by benevolent friends at home may be assured of the happiest results to our soldiers under God's blessing."

A pious Colonel of one of the N. C. Regiments, thus acknowledges the receipt of a lot of books and tracts: "The books presented through you by the ladies of Wentworth have been received. It was the desideratum of camp life. With nothing to occupy the attention between the hours of drill, the young men were particularly exposed to temptation. I can bless the givers, who, prompted by the spirit of God, while others thought only of the bodily comfort of the soldiers, have thus provided for their eternal welfare, by setting before them in a lot of choice reading the way of death and life. I thank them for myself and the company, but the highest reward will be the spirit of heaven bearing witness with their spirit, that they have done a good work. May God bless the gift to the good of the givers and receivers. Accept my thanks, sir, for the part you had in it as well as assurances of my high regard."

New Tracts.

With the aid and approval of all the pastors of this City, we are printing a large number of the following tracts—"Casting Our Burden on the Lord," 8 pages, by Rev. J. M. Atkinson; "Come and Rest," 4 pages, by Rev. J. C. Ryle; "An Appeal to the Young," 4 pages, by Rev. Jas. McGready; "The Soldier," 8 pages, which is a thrilling narrative of fact; "Are you Prepared?" 4 pages; "Prepare to meet thy God," 4 pages. These and others on hand, we are getting out at the cheap rates of 1500 pages for one dollar. In our efforts not a cent is required from sales or donations for services rendered by any one; or for freight, through the kindness of the Express Company; therefore, the whole amount placed in our hands goes directly into getting out the best religious reading. By donations and God's blessing upon us, we are greatly encouraged to press onward in our efforts to increase the number and variety of tracts. From every State in the Southern Confederacy we are receiving donations and orders for tracts, which we hope will steadily increase, that we may be able to meet the daily increasing demand upon us.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1861.

A negro who escaped from Hilton Head, says that he heard some of the Federal officers say that their loss at the battle of Port Royal was fifty killed.

DIED.

At Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday the 1st of November, Mrs. SARAH FRIDAY, widow of the late Dr. Friday, in the 84th year of her age. Her maiden name was "Belle Fetter," and by this name she will readily be recognized by many ladies of the South, as a very talented teacher in Salem Female Academy, nearly fifty years since. As a teacher, she was characterized for good sense, punctuality, and fidelity to duty.

In Davidson County, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. MARY YOKELY, wife of Samuel Yokely, Esq.,

HOW BOMB SHELLS ARE MADE.

The manufacture of bomb shells is very interesting. The shell is first filled with old fashioned round lead bullets; melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets in a solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the rifle or cannon is bored through the bullets and sulphur.

This cavity is filled with powder even with the interior edge of the orifice, a 6 inch shell of the kind here described holding half a pound. The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of paper, and resembles the screw-cap used for the patent fire caps. An examination of this powder cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow dies of metal screwed together, and filled with meal powder.

A number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire and marked with figures in the circle, 1, 2, 3, 4. In this state the shell is water proof. When taken for use the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it.

If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on figure 1; if in two seconds on the figure 2, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and on execution as a ball, and then explode, sending its bullets forward as if from another cannon, located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested.

Large shells of eight or ten inches are filled with only one, and bursting, on execution by the action of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder, extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell. In both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the gun.

GOOD FOR THE THIRSTY SOLDIERS.

Extreme thirst is one of the most severe trials the active soldier has to encounter. During a long march and on the field of a long and hotly contested battle, he is often almost overcome with fatigue and thirst. An old frontiersman, who has had much experience on the Western borders and on the plains, suggests to us the following as the best remedy covered: "After a meal take the coffee grounds, boil them over again, and pour it off into your canteen, and let it cool for your next march. It is not only nutritive and stimulating, but it will quench the thirst more effectually than water. It will go two or three times as far as water. Also, take the coffee grounds, after being thus used, dry them, and put them in your pocket, and chew them at intervals on the march, or during any arduous service, and they will likewise repress thirst and satiate greatly the cravings of hunger. This course has been tried with the most gratifying results, and is worthy of a trial by every soldier in the service."—Nashville Patriot.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

On the Potomac our troops are already preparing to defend themselves against the cold. A member of Gen. Holmes' command writes: "Our company has dug pits under its tents to a depth varying from two to four feet according to the nature of the soil. In the red clay of the banks of the river, a small fire-place is excavated, from which a sloping tunnel is worked to the top of the ground, in the rear of the tents. On the upper aperture thus made a diminutive chimney of brick or clay, and sticks is erected; and so we are entrenched against the winter horrors of the North and East. A very little fire suffices for comfort. Gen. Holmes suggested this plan, which he once tried on the Rocky Mountains with complete success."—Petersburg Express.

Attention!

HEADQUARTERS, 17th Brigade,
North Carolina Militia.

THE Officers commanding the several Regiments of this Brigade are hereby commanded to have their Regiments ready for Review and Inspection on the following days, fully equipped as the law directs; viz: 71st Regiment at 9 o'clock on the 26th inst.; 70th at or near Madison, on the 27th inst.; 69th at Reidsville, on the 28th inst.; and the 67th and 68th at Greensboro', on the 30th inst. for General Review and Inspection. By order of

Brigadier Gen. 17th Brig. N. C. M.

SAMUEL MARTIN, Adj. Gen.

JULIUS L. GORRELL, Brig. Ins.

JOHN A. LINDSAY, Brig. Ins.

Winston, Nov. 6th, 1861.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Nov. 9th, 1861.

The Commissioned Officers and Orderly Sergeants of 71st Regiment are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Winston, on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th of November, (inst.) to be drilled according to the 26th Section of the Militia Bill of North Carolina.

By order,

JULIUS L. GORRELL,
Adj. Gen. and Insp. Gen'l.

Nov. 15-30-24.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

DIVISION of the Common School fund for Forsyth County for the year 1861.

No 1 \$54 39 No 18 \$53 90 No 36 34 30

2 55 86 19 76 10 37 88 71

3 34 30 20 56 84 38 40 18

4 48 50 21 39 69 39 44 10

5 66 27 22 34 40 40 34 80

6 47 10 23 34 40 41 45 57

7 34 30 24 34 40 42 34 30

8 34 30 25 45 08 43 66 75

9 42 14 26 34 40 44 34 30

10 38 71 27 41 16 45 34 30

11 34 79 28 34 40 46 34 30

12 34 30 29 101 50 47 34 30

13 34 30 30 38 71 48 176 34

14 34 30 31 32 60 49 34 30

15 36 26 32 62 88 50 6 50

16 34 30 33 34 40 51 34 30

17 34 30 34 37 73 52 34 30

18 37 73 35 118 20 53 10 29

The above table exhibits the net amount due each District, the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
Chairman Board Sup's.

Nov. 15, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, as Treasurer of the Central Committee, has still on hand a number of County Bonds which the Committee desire to dispose of. These bonds are for the amount of One Hundred Dollars each, bearing six per cent. interest, and the Interest Coupons receivable for Taxes.

Persons having money lying idle can here make a good investment, and at the same time render the county service as the funds are needed in equipping the 4th and 5th Forsyth Companies.

E. A. VOGLER, Treasurer.
Salem, Nov. 8, 1861.

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD COUNTRY JEANS OR LINSEY, to clothe men who have sacrificed home and its comforts for a camp life. The highest market price will be paid in cash for all such goods by bringing them to E. A. Vogler's Store in the next few weeks. The color is immaterial.

Country merchants are respectfully requested to retain and get as much of the above named goods as possible.
[Nov. 8, 1861.]

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the CASH SYSTEM will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers. All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up.
Nov. 8, 1861.

J. N. BLUM.

SMALL CLASSICAL

AND

Mathematical School.

THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months), on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made before that date.

Terms in future, \$4 per Month.
W. L. MINUNG.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-32-pd

NOTICE.

THE building of a LUTHERAN CHURCH at Lewisville, Forsyth County, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Friday, the 29th of November next. The house to be a two story brick building, 60 feet long and 36 feet wide; first story to be 13 feet high, and the second 10 feet high; (the second story intended for a Female Seminary.) There is to be a partition of ten feet at front end, for a vestibule; above to be a portico with columns. The body of the church building to have two rows of columns.

A more particular description of the building can be had on application to the subscriber, where a plan of the building can be seen.
J. H. STOLTZ,
Secretary Building Committee.
Lewisville

Poetry.

INFLUENCE.

Drop follows drop, and swells
With rain the sweeping river;
Word follows word, and tells
A truth that lives forever.

Flake follows flake, like spirits,
Whose wings the wind discovers;
Thought follows thought, and lights
The realm of mind forever.

Beam follows beam, to cheer
The cloud the bolt would shiver;
Throb follows throb, and tells
Gives place to joy forever.

The drop, the flake, the beam,
Teach us a lesson ever;
The word, the thought, the dream,
Impress the soul forever.

Humorous.

A GOOD JOKE.

A correspondent of the *Lambertville*, (N. J.) Beacon, says, a short time since, while staying at the borough of E—, he overheard the following, which he thinks too good to be lost:

"A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under government, were seated on a tavern porch, talking when an old fellow, named John D—, a person who is very loquacious when ebriated, but exactly the reverse when sober, said that if the company had no objection, he would tell them a story. They told him to 'fire away,' whereupon he began:

"A certain king—I don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now, it so happened, that one day the king took it into his head to go a hunting, and after summoning his nobles, and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would rain. The king then gave him his walking papers and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

"'Tell me,' said the king, 'how you knew it would rain?'"

"'I didn't know,' said the rustic, 'my jackass told me.'"

"And how, pray, did he tell you?" asked the king.

"By pricking up his ears, your Majesty," returned the rustic.

"The king sent the countryman away, and procured the jackass of him, he placed him—the jackass—in the office the philosopher had filled. And here," observed John, looking very wise, "is where the king made a great mistake."

"How so?" inquired the auditors, eagerly.

"Why ever since that time," said John, with a grin on his placid, "every jackass wants an office."

SELLING AN ARTIST.

Mr. W. is one of our most popular artists, and draughtsmen. Not long since while busy at work he was interrupted by a rough looking customer:

"Be you Mr. W., the painter?"

"I am, sir."

"You teach creators to draw, I believe?"

"Yes sir," replied the artist, who fancied the visitor some wealthy old farmer. "Do you wish your daughter to take lessons?"

"No sir, not my daughter."

"Your son, perhaps?"

"No, not my son, neither."

"Who then, sir? Not yourself, I hope?"

"No, not myself, but somebody a darned sight more difficult—a four year old mule, I bought the other day. Learn him to draw, and darn me if I don't out with the pewter and give you the biggest hundred dollars you ever seed."

The countryman went down stairs with a hop, skip and a jump, closely followed by an old pair of boots, a meerschaum pipe and sundry moveables.

SPOOF LETTER FROM A YANKEE GIRL.

The following is an extract from a letter, found on the body of one of the slain at Manassas:

Dear George, I await in anxiety your return, that our bargain may be closed; as for living single, I am tired of it. Mother is very willing for the match; for she says if you live President Lincoln will give all the soldiers a farm and negroes to work it, for that is just what we want; for neither of us have got much, and therefore you are not to disappoint me; and if you want Mary Clark—which I understand you asked her to have you—I hope you will be taken prisoner and kept there forever.

SARCASTIC.

John Randolph was one of the most sarcastic men that ever lived.

One time a young man attempted to make his acquaintance. He obtained an introduction and among the first remarks said:

"I passed by your house lately, Mr. Randolph."

"I hope you always will," was the reply.

Another one twitted him as to his "want of education."

"The gentleman reminds me," said Randolph, in reply, "of the lands about the headwaters of the Montgomery, which are poor in nature and cultivation has ruined them."

A story is told of a pretty sour rebuke which Lee received accidentally from one of his officers. This officer, when asked by a friend if there was any prospect of a forward movement, replied, "None in the world, unless somebody puts a coal of fire on the back of that old terrapin, Lee. It so happened that Lee and Loring stood immediately behind him, and overheard every word. Lee smiled good humoredly, but Loring, unable to contain himself, burst into a loud laugh.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!
GROVER & BAKER'S



CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had, brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. B. Leak, Esq., Germantown.

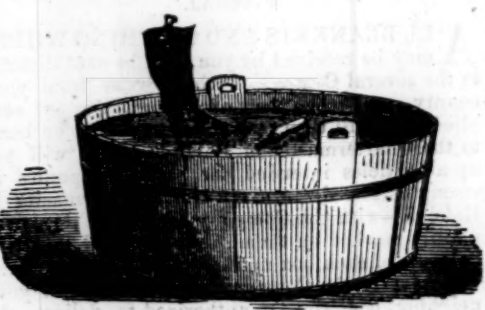
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Keep Your Feet Dry,
And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of
making Leather perfectly
Water proof, without
injuring it, has at last
been discovered!



A. BROWER'S
PATENT WATER PROOF
COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with bracking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Also, Paper, Clives, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVLEY.
March, 1860. 50-17.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHITT & SON, Clem monville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-17

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Army, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Denslow's Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye,

For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco

at the DRUG STORE.

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory
on Southern Soil
SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office.

From a Bookkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.
Sept. 20.—22-m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S
Southern Monthly

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year, \$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office, 5 00
Six copies, do do do 15 00
Eleven Copies, do do do 25 00
Twenty-one copies, do do do 45 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

PAINTS, PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Vanitien Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lump Black, Litharge,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Prussian Blue,
Chinese Vermilion.

Paints Ground in Oil.
Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lump Black,
Terra di Sienna.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem October 4th, 1861

SHIRTS TURPENTINE
SODA and SAL AERATUS.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, and Yeast
Cordons, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

A List of Letters remaining in the
Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Daniel B. Baker, I. T. Lundy,
Miss Sallie Burson, Jonathan Miller,
Mary Calhoun, T. T. Newsum,
Franklin Dibble, A. D. Spach,
Miss Mary Jane Davis, C. A. Transu,
A. F. Fulkerson, Jno. Worsham,
Miss Jincy E. Jong, H. E. N. Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to this city, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1 EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c., &c.

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND Brown Sheetings will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory prices. Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 1860.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation favored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leav

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots

FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jns 22, 1860.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE

OYSTERS,
IN CANS. For sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

SOAPS.

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view the Press has not realized its much. We have hoped, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the News Department, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the Family Circle. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

Terms.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for \$10. Ten copies for \$15. Fifteen copies for \$20. Twenty copies for \$25. All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of the newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute
LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants, Letters Testamentary,
Administrators Bonds, Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds, Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits, Apprentices Indent,
Garnishments, Appearance Bonds,
Writs, Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas, Deeds, Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets, Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Objectment, Ven. Ex.
Marriage Licenses, &c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 5 cts.

For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.

An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters, ... 2 cts.

Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper, 6 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter,
Tri-Weekly paper, 19 cts. per quarter,
Daily paper, 25 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where published.
Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter,
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 14 ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 14 ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.
Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical or tract, not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditor of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and all cases strictly confined to official business.

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OF THE
Confederate States of America.

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OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

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C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

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THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order: